THURSDAY, *September* 21, 1769.] THE [NUMB. 1394.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

ntaining the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ZE of BREAD, publiſhed 6th of Sept. 1769.
Flour at 17*s.* 6*d* per Ct.
White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 12 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to be 13½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	45s 0d.
Flour ——	16s. 6d.	Pork	90s. 0d.
Common Bread	16s. 0d.	Salt	22s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	3s. 8d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
Old England ditto	2s. 5d.	Chocol. per Doz.	19s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	5 ds.	Bees Wax	1s. 8d.
Fine refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood ℔	30s. 0d.
Candles	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto ℔	13s. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	D	3	after 5	57	before 7	First gr. this Day Noon
FRIDAY	23	4	5	58	7	
SATURDAY	24	5	5	59	7	
SUNDAY	25	5	6	0	7	
MONDAY	26	6	6	1	7	
TUESDAY	27	7	6	2	7	
WEDNESDAY	28	7	6	4	7	

Days 12 Hours 6 min. the 21ſt.

Saturday laſt arrived here the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderſon, in 32 Days from Falmouth, by whom we have London Prints to the 10th of Auguſt, from whence we have the following Advices, viz.

CRACOVIA, June 17.

THE Sieur Puſawſki has lately gained a very conſiderable advantage over the troops of the Republic; 2700 of whom being ſurprized and made priſoners by the Confederates, after were incorporated into their different corps, and took the Oath of Confederacy: By this ſtroke, the whole countries of Little Poland and Poliſh Ruſſia are expoſed to the depredations of the Inſurgents.

Conſtantinople, June 16. Our laſt letters from the Grand Army adviſe, that the Viſir, in ſpite of his indiſpoſition, had marched from Soczowa towards Bender, and had put a ſtop to the great deſertion of the ſoldiers, who pretend to be overcome with ſickneſs and fatigue, by forming a chain of communication along the rout of the army. The change of air and diet, and the badneſs of the water, has occaſioned a great many diſorders among the troops, particularly the bloody flux, which carries off a prodigious number of men.

Leghorn, June 24. A ſecond Engliſh ſhip arrived here the day before yeſterday from Porto Vecchio, having on board near 300 Corſicans, among whom are Clement Paoli, Count Centili, the Sieur Roſtino, Captain Carlo Salicetti, &c. with ſixteen Eccleſiaſtics.

Peterſburgh, June 27. The Court has publiſhed no accounts from the main army for ſome time paſt, which ſhews that no very material news has been received from thence. Some private letters ſay, that the army remains almoſt in the ſame ſituation, and that Prince Gallitzin will regulate his motions by thoſe of the Ottoman army, which advances very ſlowly. In the mean time the frontiers of this empire are covered from an invaſion, and it is probable that the ſeat of war will be upon the territories of Poland.

Warſaw, June 28. We have received the news, within theſe few days, of ſome ſkirmiſhes between the Ruſſians and the Confederates in Great Poland: The advantages were ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on the other. The Ruſſian Carabineers, commanded by Col. Wolkonſkoy, have been beat in the neighbourhood of Kutno; in other places, the Confederates have had the worſt; excepting this, Confederacies are every where forming, and all is in motion in Poland.

Peterſburgh, July 4. Twelve ſhips of war, making part of a fleet which is equipping at Cronſtadt, have put to ſea; they will be ſoon followed by ſeveral others, and will join thoſe which they are fitting out at Revel: the deſtination of this armament is ſtill a ſecret.

From the Eccleſiaſtic-State, July 4. Hitherto we have ſeen none of thoſe Congregations which were ſo frequent under the laſt Pontificate. The preſent Pope does every thing by himſelf.

According to a decree of the Senate of Venice, the reduction of the convents in that Republic is to be completed by the firſt of September next.

Vienna, July 8. A few days ago a woman was arreſted here, charged with having killed above 100 children. Her employment was to nurſe, at her own houſe, the children of women who were themſelves nurſes in great families, and alſo the infants of ſuch mothers as did not chooſe to own them. It was her cuſtom to get ſome months board paid her in advance, and in a ſhort time after ſhe came to tell the mother of the death of her child. It is certain that in 17 months near 90 children have been carried from her houſe to the grave. Such a number of ſucceſſive deaths muſt naturally render her, if not altogether culpable, at leaſt very much ſuſpected. It's ſaid that ſhe hath already confeſſed her crime, and diſcovered ſeveral accomplices.

Copenhagen, July 8. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter landed about a league from this city at eleven o'clock this morning.

Rome, July 8. On the 28th paſt, the eve of St. Peter's day, the Pope, attended by the College of Cardinals, Prelates, and his whole retinue and guards, received from the Conſtable Colonna, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Sicilian Majeſty, the White Hackney, the annual tribute for the kingdom of Naples.

Warſaw, July 8. Hitherto the Ruſſians not only keep the Turks and Tartars along the Neiſter at Bay, but the troops of their van guard frequently even make incurſions into the Ottoman territorities, and Prince Proſorowſki is become the terror of the Infidels. In Lithuania the Confederates have ſubjected almoſt the whole diſtrict of Brozeck, but as a freſh Ruſſian corps has re-entered the Grand Dutchy, it is hoped affairs will ſoon change their aſpect there. Many other diſtricts of Great and Little Poland, have likewiſe joined the Confederates more in appearance than reality; and there is reaſon to believe that Major General Cologne, who has received re-enforcements, will ſpeedily act againſt them with ſucceſs.

July 12. Letters from the frontiers of Turkey, confirm the account, that 5000 Ottoman volunteers had paſſed the Nieſter, and attacked the Ruſſian light troops under Prince Proſorowſki, and that they had been repulſed with the loſs of 300 men. The outrages committed by the Tartars are incredible.

Leghorn, July 13. Gen. Paoli, during his ſtay in this city, hath collected conſiderable ſums of money of our merchants who trade to Corſica; which he has expended, or a great part of it; in the maintainance of the Corſicans who are come hither, and who are reſolved to return no more to their country rather than become ſlaves there. We are informed, that the inhabitants beyond the mountains, continue to ſkirmiſh with the French, and that they will not ſubmit, tho' they ſhould be hanged for refuſing.

Parma, July 11. The reduction of the convents of this ſtate is at length accompliſhed, in ſuch a manner, that there will remain but one of each order.

Vienna, July 12. The Court has received advice of the death of their Internuncio at the Ottoman Porte; to which the outrage that his family lately met with at Conſtantinople, is thought to have greatly contributed. This Miniſter has left a widow and ſix children, and is ſaid to have died in very low circumſtances.

We have accounts that the plague rages in the Ottoman army, which neceſſarily occaſions a deſertion, and there are great apprehenſions of the contagion being communicated to other countries.

Confines of Poland, July 15. Letters from Warſaw, dated the 12th inſt. inform us that the army of Prince Gallitzin paſſed the Dnieſter the 3d inſt. and that he had orders to attack the the Turkiſh army, be the conſequence what it will.

Hamburgh, July 14. It is aſſured that a body of Ruſſian troops, well provided with artillery and ammunition, is upon the march towards Trebiſonde, in order to join the Greeks of Georgia, and attack the dominions of the grand Signior on that ſide.

They write from Poland, that the Governor of Caminiec having been applied to by Prince Gallitzin to ſuffer ſome Ruſſian troops to come in there, the Governor applied to the War office in order to know how to act, and they ſent orders to him to admit neither Ruſſians nor Turks.

LONDON,

JULY 25. Orders are given for completing the ſeveral regiments lately arrived from abroad to their full compliment of men.

On Friday both Houſes of Convocation met, and farther adjourned till the 22d day of Sept. next.

On Saturday ſeveral of the Nobility waited on the Earl of Bute, at his houſe in South-Audley-ſtreet, to compliment him on his arrival in town.

On Friday laſt an expreſs was ſent to the Counteſs of Bute, at her ſeat in Bedfordſhire, with an account of his Lordſhip's ſafe arrival in London; and on Saturday her Ladyſhip arrived in town in perfect health.

We hear the Earl of Bute now enjoys better health than for ſome years paſt.

Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a certain Nobleman, lately arrived from abroad, paid a viſit at C—— Houſe.

We are told from Rome, that the young Chevalier, commonly called Prince Edward, was preſented to the Pope by Cardinal York, his brother, under the name of Baron d'Erford, a title anciently borne by the ſons of the Kings of Scotland.

Two of the capital convicts at Maidſtone were executed on Friday for murder, viz. Suſannah Lott, for petty treaſon, in poiſoning John Lott, her late huſband; as alſo Benjamin Buſs, for aiding and abetting her in the ſame. Suſannah Lott was drawn on a ſledge, or hurdle, to the place of execution, and there burnt.

Advice is ſaid to be received, that one of Commodore Byron's ſquadron had taken ſeven French veſſels fiſhing beyond the limits, at Newfoundland, and carried them into Placentia.

A letter from Canterbury ſays, "Mrs. Lott (who was burnt laſt Friday for poiſoning her huſband) was convicted principally on her own declaration, and the confeſſion ſhe ſigned, ſoon after her huſband was poiſoned: ſhe was much affected during the whole of her trial, particularly at the time of her child's being brought into court to be ſuckled, which was twice repeated in the courſe of her trial, in order, it is ſuppoſed, to excite the compaſſion of the jury; and at the time of her receiving ſentence, ſo great were the agonies ſhe ſeemed to ſuffer, as drew tears from almoſt every body preſent. Benjamin Buſs behaved with an inſolent indifference, till the verdict was found againſt him, when he inſtantly changed colour, and, in the utmoſt agony falling down on his knees, begged the mercy of the court."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, July 22.

"On Tueſday laſt there was a meeting of the Citizens at Guildhall, in order to conſider of, and draw up a Petition, on the preſent ſituation of national affairs, when Henry Cruger, Eſq; was choſen Chairman; who, after having taken the chair, made a very pathetic and conciſe ſpeech, to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, Your poſitive commands have alone prevailed on me to take this ſeat. I came here with no other deſign than barely to give my voice for a Petition to the Throne. The preſent lamentable ſtate of our American commerce makes that more eſpecially my indiſpenſible duty, as my ruin muſt be involved with that of the public, ſhould the per——— ſyſtem of taxing Britiſh manufactures imported into the colonies be perſevered in.

"It is true, there are reports that thoſe oppreſſive acts will be repealed, and that the Miniſtry intend to adopt milder meaſures in the future government of that country; but I ſhall continue to doubt ſuch reports, until I ſee them warranted by the authority of the Legiſlature.

" In the tranſactions of this day, I will endeavour to keep within my proper ſphere. The commitment of Mr. Bingley, the numberleſs perſecutions and cruelties exerciſed againſt the perſon of Mr. Wilkes, with many other grievances, I feel in common with you all; but theſe I ſhall leave to be explained by thoſe who may be more capable of that taſk. I ſhall ſpeak as a Merchant, and to that character alone I will confine myſelf here; this I think my duty, and from doing my duty nothing ſhall deter me.

" I have only to beg, gentlemen, that this meeting may be diſtinguiſhed by its loyalty to the beſt of Princes, and by the decency and decorum with which it will be conducted."

" After which a queſtion was deſired to be propoſed, whether there ſhould be a Petition or not, which was carried with only one diſſenting voice. Then it was farther propoſed, That a Committee be choſen to draw up the Petition, or if any perſon preſent had a Petition that it be read for approbation; when a Petition was produced, which was accordingly read and univerſally approved of. It was then moved, That public notice ſhould be given of the time and place where the Petition might be ſeen and properly ſigned, as it was thought the immediate ſigning it by ſuch a number of people might probably ſoil it, and conſequently render it not quite ſo decent to be preſented to his Majeſty.

" After the concluſion of the meeting, an Attorney deſired to be heard, but was refuſed by the Chairman, on account of the buſineſs being finiſhed; but as he was the only negative voice, it was requeſted by ſome that he might ſpeak: but he had not uttered many words before he was ſilenced by the hiſſes of the populace, and had he not taken ſhelter under the protection of ſome of the principal promoters of the meeting, he certainly would have been roughly handled. On which behaviour a gentleman took occaſion to obſerve, " That certain emiſſaries of Power (among whom were ſome Lawyers) had induſtriouſly propagated about the city, in order to intimidate and prevent the independent Citizens from ſigning the Petition, that a few of the moſt conſiderable would be called before the Houſe of Commons, and thrown into priſon; and that thus threatening the people of England, for ſigning a dutiful Petition to their Sovereign, was the moſt glaring and violent attack on the privileges of Engliſhmen, and the utmoſt demonſtration of the exiſtence of every grievance contained in the Petition."

JULY 27. Yeſterday the Earl of Bute attended the levee at St. James's, and was complimented by the Nobility, &c. on his arrival in England. It is ſaid his Lordſhip will ſoon ſet out for Scotland.

The ſame day the ſecond ſon of the Earl of Bute was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's.

They write from Amſterdam, that an earthquake had lately happened at Goa, which had overthrown 5 churches, and done other conſiderable damages.

Yeſterday morning the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Shelburne, the Hon. Col. Barre, and Mr. Alderman Townſend, ſet out from Bow-wood, the ſeat of the Earl of Shelburne, on a viſit to Mr. Alderman Beckford, at Fonthill, in Wiltſhire.

'Tis now with great confidence aſſerted, that Mr. Wilkes will certainly receive his pardon the firſt week in next month.

A letter from Exeter ſays, " Sir R——d B——, in the riot laſt Tueſday, had the misfortune to loſe a joint of one of his fingers. I cannot conclude without mentioning a remarkable declaration made to his G—— of B——d by a well-dreſſed man, who was coming from Guildhall: " The red in your G——'s face is dyed with the ruin of your country."

By the lateſt accounts from the Philippine iſlands it appears that the Spaniards have actually forty ſhips of the line there.

And by letters received from the Havannah we hear that the Spaniards have ſixteen ſhips of the line there, beſides 14 000 land forces.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica.

" The latter end of May we had advice from the iſland of Hiſpaniola, that all hoſtilities had ceaſed between the Planters and the French King's troops at St. Domingo, but we have ſince heard, from good authority, on the Chevalier Souffiout's having ſeized two of the ringleaders of the late commotions, with an intent to ſend them to Old-France, the whole country took arms, attacked the military, and, after killing a great number of ſoldiers, reſcued the priſoners, and diſperſed the troops."

Letters from Vienna declare, that the Prince of Condé, with a grand retinue, is ſoon expected at the Emperor's Court, in order to conclude a treaty of marriage between the Archduchеſs Antonietta and the Dauphin of France.

Extract of a Letter from Exeter, July 23.

" The reception the D—— of B——— met here exceeded every thing of the kind ever known. The people being apprehenſive his G——'s buſineſs here was to procure an Addreſs from the Grand Jury, &c. they would not ſuffer him to go along the ſtreet to the Guildhall without his firſt giving them ſatisfaction upon that matter. A gentleman was deputed to aſk his G—— the queſtion perſonally, and not to receive an anſwer from any body but himſelf; which he gave, amidſt the great concourſe of people, declaring that he did not know of the Addreſs, nor had any ſuch intention. But this did not fully ſatisfy the populace, who followed him to every place in this city both public and private, declaring their utter diſapprobation of ſending up lies to the T——. The cry was, *a Petition to redreſs, and not Addreſs, to add to our preſent Grievances.*——His G—— ſat out this morning for the Southams."

JULY 29. A letter from the army in Corſe, dated June 21, ſays, "Some fanaticks here ſtill believe that Paoli hath only quitted the country in order to return hither with the means of reſtoring it to its much-wiſhed for liberty. About 400 of our deſerters, deſirous of following the fortune of that Chief to the laſt, embarked with him."

Yeſterday the Earl and Counteſs of Bute were at the Court at St. James's.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, July.

" Advice has been received here, that Prince Proſorowſki had been obliged to retire, having heard that the Turkiſh Seraſkier was arrived at Choczim at the head of 45,000 men; that the Prince, willing to impede the progreſs of the Ottomans as much as poſſible, diſpatched a meſſenger to the Sieur de Witt, the Poliſh Governor of Kaminiec, deſiring him to put that fortreſs into his poſſeſſion; but, to his great ſurpriſe, received for anſwer, That he, the Governor, had the honour to belong to the Republic of Poland, and that the garriſon had bound themſelves by an oath to ſuffer neither Ruſſians nor Turks to enter the place.

" We have juſt heard that the Seraſkier has joined the Confederates at Bar, and was in full march for Prince Gallitain's camp, which was to be attacked on the other ſide by the grand Ottoman army, ſo that a deciſive battle ſeems inevitable."

By letters from Warſaw we hear, that all the detachments of the Ruſſian troops, which were quartered in various parts of Poland, have been called in, and ordered to poſt themſelves in the environs of that city, to prevent any attempts from the Confederates, who daily increaſe, and have lately carried off ſeveral inhabitants who lived near that capital

They write from Copenhagen, that the African trade, which a Company of Merchants have alone carried on hitherto, by virtue of an excluſive privilege, is now laid open for all the ſubjects of his Daniſh Majeſty.

A letter from Leghorn, dated July 1, ſays, "Amongſt the Corſicans who are come hither in the Rachel Engliſh frigate, is M. Jules-Francis Serpentini, Preſident de Terra di Commune, whoſe wife has always followed General Paoli in men's clothes, and is ſaid to have diſtinguiſhed herſelf by many feats of arms. This lady remains at Porto-Ferraio (where the frigate was obliged to put in) with 140 Corſicans, who have rather choſe to abandon their country and their eſtates, than ſubmit to France."

A poſtſcript of a letter from Leghorn, ſays, " Papers have been ſtuck up, and proclamation made, in all parts of the iſland of Corſica, offering a conſiderable reward for taking the body of Paſcal Paoli; he having been declared a rebel againſt the Genoeſe."

The Duke of Savoy, Capt. Harman, arrived in the Downs from Leghorn, on board of which it has been reported that General Paoli was come paſſenger, did not bring any one paſſenger from thence; conſequently the report is without foundation.

Auguſt 2. By letters from Leghorn, dated July 8, which arrived this morning, we learn, that General Paoli was then in that city, and that his brother Clement was dangerouſly ill.

The ſame letters mention, that great numbers of Corſican Gentry, whom the love of Liberty had animated to abandon their own country, were continually arriving at Leghorn, and intended to ſettle about Piſa.

Letters from Rome adviſe, that the ſon of the late Chevalier de St. George has increaſed the number of his domeſtics, ſet up a ſplendid equipage, and receives viſits from the firſt Nobility in that city; which makes it conjectured, ſome very important affair, relating to that unfortunate adventurer, is in agitation.

Aug. 5. They write from Rome, that a paper had appeared there, which however had not yet been ſeen by more than two or three perſons, ſetting forth the rights of the Emperor upon the State of Genoa, and to which pieces were annexed in juſtification of his claim

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, July 9.

" We are quite ſurrounded by the Confederates, ſo that we know nothing what paſſes ſix leagues from this city. The communication of the poſt is interrupted, and it is by chance when we receive any letters from the ſouthern and weſtern provinces of this kingdom. The Ruſſians continue to fortify themſelves in our neighbourhood; and our Burghers have had notice given them to prepare to receive five or ſix ſoldiers in each houſe."——

The ſubſtance of a late American remonſtrance is touched in theſe terms: " If Great Britain herſelf is virtually deprived of a legal repreſentation, " America has nothing further to expect than being effectually miſrepreſented on all paſt complaints and Petitions to the beſt of Sovereigns."

By the laſt letters from the Cape of Good Hope, the French are ſaid to be withdrawing their troops from the iſlands of Madagaſcar and the Maurettas; and a report is now current, that they have actually let out thoſe troops, in the nature of Auxiliaries, to a powerful Indian Prince at Variance with the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, July 11.

" The diſorders committed by the Confederates increaſe daily; their approach ſpreads terror and diſmay on all ſides. Three hundred of them are now actually at Olives, in our neighbourhood; they have even advanced within a mile and a half of this city, and pillaged ſeveral houſes."

Aug. 8. Yeſterday the Earl of Hillſborough ſet out from his houſe in Hanover-ſquare for Ireland.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for all the fortifications in that Kingdom to be repaired, and put in a ſtate of defence, which is to be done under the inſpection of able Engineers.

Aug. 10. All the regiments of horſe, foot, and dragoons, are now arrived at their reſpective deſtined quarters, for this year; and thoſe regiments that have not their full compliment of men, are ordered to be completed forthwith.

Copy of a Letter from a Noble Lord to the Lord Mayor of this City, with his Lordſhip's Anſwer thereto.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

Hand H——, K—— n, July 9, 1769.

My Lord,

IN a petition preſented by your lordſhip, it is mentioned as a grievance—" Inſtead of puniſhing, conferring honours on a paymaſter, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions " I am told that I am the paymaſter here cenſured: may I beg to know of your lordſhip if it is ſo? If it is, I am ſure Mr. Beckford muſt have been againſt it, becauſe he knows, and could have ſhewn your lordſhip in writing, the utter falſhood of what is there inſinuated. *

I have not the honour to know your Lordſhip, ſo I cannot tell what you may have heard to induce you to carry to our ſovereign a complaint of ſo atrocious a nature.

Your lordſhip, by your ſpeech made to the king at the delivering the petition, has adopted the contents of it; and I don't know of whom to inquire but of your lordſhip concerning this injury done to an innocent man, who am by this means (if I am the perſon meant) hung out as an object of public hatred and reſentment.

You have too much honour and juſtice not to tell me whether I am the perſon meant, and if I am, the grounds upon which I am thus charged, that I may vindicate myſelf, which truth will enable me to do to the conviction of the bittereſt enemy; and therefore I may boldly ſay, to your lordſhip's entire ſatisfaction, whom I certainly have never offended.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect, My lord,
Your lordſhip's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
H——D.

The Lord Mayor's Anſwer.

Manſion houſe, July 10, 1769.

THE Lord Mayor preſents his compliments to Lord H——d, and in anſwer to the honour of his lordſhip's letter delivered to him by Mr. Selwyn, he begs leave to ſay that he had no concern in drawing up the petition from the livery of London to his majeſty; that he looks on himſelf only as the carrier, together with other gentlemen charged by the livery with the delivery of it; that he does not, nor ever did, hold himſelf accountable for the contents of it, and is a ſtranger to the nature of the ſuppoſed charge againſt his lordſhip.

To the Printer *of the* Public Advertiſer.

SIR, Kingſgate, July 20, 1769.

LORD HOLLAND ſeeing in your paper a letter from Mr. Beckford to a liveryman of London, of July 15, 1769. and Mr. Woodhouſe being at Spa in Germany, ſends you an authentic copy of the paper which he ſent by Mr. Woodhouſe to Mr. Beckford: he hopes the peruſal of it will convince the reader, that all is falſe that can impute any crime to Lord Holland. *

The reader will ſee, that ſome of Lord Holland's accounts were then before the auditor; and there are two years accounts ſince lodged there.

He will ſee that Lord Holland's accounts (voluminous and difficult beyond example) have not been kept back from inclination, but neceſſity; and no longer than thoſe of his predeceſſors.

He will ſee (and is deſired to obſerve particularly) that ſavings, ſo far from remaining all in Lord Holland's hands, had been given in, and voted in

[* *For Mr. Beckford's letter on ſeeing this publiſhed, wherein he repeats and confirms the charge againſt the paymaſter; See the New-York Journal, No.* 1392.]

aid of the public ſervice, to t
and 45,553 l. 19s. 7d. (upo
other accounts being adjuſte
been ſince paid and voted.

He will read in it, that L
be ſhewn how he could proc
If nobody has ſhewn, or ca
have been, or may be done,
puniſhment or cenſure? An
think himſelf ſure that Mr
been againſt the article in t
him, becauſe " Mr. Beckf
have ſhewn the lord mayor,
falſehood of what is there in

Lord Holland prints the
the Treaſury, and the ſign
ſtopping proceſs (not acco
which neither did or could
paymaſters's accounts an ho

NEWPORT,

On Thurſday the 7th Inſtant
the firſt Commencement in the C
the following young Gentlemen
the Arts; viz. Joſeph Belton, J
gers, Richard Stites, Charles Tho
mum, and William Williams.

The Preſident and all the C
American Manufactures.

To the reſpectabl
——GILL SMITH co

I have long doubted wheth
to wound my reputation
dered or no. Thoſe who a
with him, urge it as needleſ
long made it his buſineſs to
body near him, and that it
any calumny is vented, for
is known to be the author)
" it? Poor fellow! he has
many years! His " bite" is
" ſlaver only that can injur
friends about him, they will
you with a ſigh, " That h
ſinement very much, that h
time been diſturbed by ſume
and diſtended beyond its nat
a quantum of pride: Nay
form you) has his diſorder pr
when his cuſtomers reſorted
addreſs them in terms like
" in good people, here am
well-dreſſed a brain as any
Your ſoul; your ſins are
" mincing ſhaver, the razor
" and your ſins ſhall be mo
" lathered beard, not a h
" cape notice."—If you aſk
he would hand the bible an
water to cleanſe your ſouls.—
was his rage for preaching
ſuch ſeaſons, ſo much was
his own volubility, that he
noſe for the chin, and ſhave y
beard.—Of late he has re
dreſſing the outward man, b
ways blazes in proportion
ledge) has grown ſo violent,
fare of religion depends on h
that it is neceſſary for him
the good of the State; and
(among other devices for th
has, by great application a
intends ſoon to advertiſe
by a due uſe of which the
zealot's brains will be cher
fectually ſcreen'd againſt the
For my part, I no more en
his ſchemes, than I do Sanc
ment: but I confeſs, I ca
mix'd with diſdain, when I
" former of the manners of
one whoſe inſolence is equal
baſeneſs is as conſpicuous
whoſe ignorance is only exce
his abilities.——Incens'd at
portance, I deny not that I
for that I made proper ſatisf
mands; nothing therefore
his temper, but an itch of a
a ſorry appearance you mad
fire of wounding my reputati
him to publiſh his advertiſe
aſſigns as a reaſon, that the
impoſed on by my ſpreading
had got Gill Smith fined
liquors to Negroes; But wh
quires, will find that I neve
but that I had reaſon to preſ
the circumſtances of the caſe
found I was miſtaken, I rela
ally was, without endeavour
to a contrary belief.——H
boaſt not too ſoon of your eſc

'Tis remarked with a great
they who have made the hig
are in general the readieſt to
cies of others. Satisfied wit

aid of the public ſervice, to the amount of 910,541l. and 43,553l. 19s. 7d. (upon ſome regimental and other accounts being adjuſted this laſt winter) have been ſince paid and voted.

He will read in it, that Lord Holland deſired to be ſhewn how he could proceed faſter than he did. If nobody has ſhewn, or can ſhew how that might have been, or may be done, does he deſerve either puniſhment or cenſure? And had he not a right to think himſelf ſure that Mr. Beckford muſt have been againſt the article in the petition relating to him, becauſe "Mr. Beckford knew, and could have ſhewn the lord mayor, in writing, the utter falſehood of what is there inſinuated."

Lord Holland prints the memorial examined by the Treaſury, and the ſign manual it obtained; ſtopping proceſs (not accounts) for ſix months, which neither did or could ſuſpend or delay the paymaſters's accounts an hour.

HOLLAND.

NEWPORT, September 11.

On Thurſday the 7th Inſtant was celebrated, at Warren, the firſt Commencement in the College of this Colony, when the following young Gentlemen commenced Bachelors in the Arts; viz. Joſeph Belton, Joſeph Eaton, William Rogers, Richard Stites, Charles Thompſon, James Mitchel Verum, and William Williams.

The Preſident and all the Candidates were dreſſed in American Manufactures.

To the reſpectable PUBLIC.

——GILL SMITH conſidered.——

I have long doubted whether Gill Smith's attempt to wound my reputation deſerved to be conſidered or no. Thoſe who are any ways acquainted with him, urge it as needleſs,—That the man has long made it his buſineſs to ſnarl and bite at every body near him, and that it is very common, when any calumny is vented, for people to cry, (when he is known to be the author) "Oh its from Gill, is "it? Poor fellow! he has followed that trade for many years! His "bite" is quite harmleſs, 'tis his "ſlaver only that can injure."——Aſk any of his friends about him, they will ſhake their heads; tell you with a ſigh, "That he wants phyſic and con-"finement very much, that his head has for a long time been diſturbed by fumes of indigeſted notions, and diſtended beyond its natural ſize, by two great a quantum of pride: Nay, ſo far (ſome will inform you) has his diſorder proceeded, that e'er while when his cuſtomers reſorted to his ſhop, he would addreſs them in terms like theſe, "Walk in, walk "in good people, here am I "Gill," that wear as well-dreſſed a brain as any in Chriſtendom,—— Your ſoul; your ſins are unſhaven, "I am no "mincing ſhaver, the razor of my words is keen, "and your ſins ſhall be mowed down like the well-"lathered beard, not a hair of iniquity ſhall eſ-"cape notice."—If you aſked for water to waſh, he would hand the bible and bid you read there of water to cleanſe your ſouls.——In ſhort, ſo frantic was his rage for preaching over his work; and at ſuch ſeaſons, ſo much was he loſt in attention to his own volubility, that he would often lather the noſe for the chin, and ſhave your eye-brows for your beard.—Of late he has reſigned the profeſſion of dreſſing the outward man, but his zeal (which always blazes in proportion to the decay of knowledge) has grown ſo violent, that he fancies the welfare of religion depends on his ſingle vigilance, and that it is neceſſary for him to project ſchemes for the good of the State; and we are informed that (among other devices for the benefit of Society, he has, by great application and ſtudy hit upon) he intends ſoon to advertiſe a new conſtructed Wig, by a due uſe of which the natural fervor of the zealot's brains will be cheriſhed, and the ears effectually ſcreen'd againſt the attacks of ſatan.—— For my part, I no more envy him the pleaſure of his ſchemes, than I do Sancho Pancho his government: but I confeſs, I cannot help feeling pity, mix'd with diſdain, when I hear the title of "Re-"former of the manners of this city," aſſumed by one whoſe inſolence is equal to his baſeneſs, whoſe baſeneſs is as conſpicuous as his ignorance, and whoſe ignorance is only exceeded by his conceit of his abilities.——Incens'd at his affected airs of importance, I deny not that I ſwore, in my paſſion; for that I made proper ſatisfaction, as the law demands; nothing therefore but the malignancy of his temper, but an itch of appearing in print, (and a ſorry appearance you made maſter Gill,) or a deſire of wounding my reputation, could have induc'd him to publiſh his advertiſement.——'Tis true he aſſigns as a reaſon, that the public has been groſsly impoſed on by my ſpreading a falſe report, "that I had got Gill Smith fined 40s. for ſelling ſtrong liquors to Negroes; But whoever impartially inquires, will find that I never affirmed he was fined, but that I had reaſon to preſume he would be from the circumſtances of the caſe. Accordingly, when I found I was miſtaken, I related the affair as it really was, without endeavouring to incline any one to a contrary belief.——However, Maſter Gill! boaſt not too ſoon of your eſcape.——

'Tis remarked with a great deal of propriety, that they who have made the higheſt advances in piety, are in general the readieſt to overlook the deficiencies of others. Satisfied with the natural rewards of goodneſs, they aim not at the applauſe of the world: while thoſe who only wear a maſk of religion, ſeek a retribution for the diſapprobation of their conſciences in the approbation of the multitude; and reprove others for irreligion, that they may appear religious themſelves.—And it ſhall always be my opinion, that tho' men may be ever ſo well furniſhed with the rigging and ſtreamers of external religion, yet if they have not the ballaſt of ſincerity abroad, they will be very liable to be overſet by the hurricanes of pride, and never arrive at, or be ſafe moor'd in the harbour of heaven.—Tho' I am unacquainted with the diſputed points of Divinity, I am clear the ſcriptures mention backbitings, ſtrife, envying, evil ſurmiſings, &c. as proceeding from a ſenſual ſpirit, and reprove with a particular degree of abhorrence, the men who ſee the mote in their brother's eye, but ſee not the beam in their own; who waſh the cup and platter, but neglect the weightier matters of the law, juſtice, temperance, and mercy;—who are like whited ſepulchers, fair without, but within full of uncleanneſs, &c. Such vices as theſe reflect diſhonour on religion, raiſe diſſentions in ſociety, and often work its overthrow.

I ſhall offer no more on this ſubject, but reſign literary controverſy to men whoſe leiſure, profeſſion and abilities render them fitting for the taſk; I doubt not the public will excuſe this incroachment on its patience, as I ſhall perhaps never again give them occaſion to exert it.——As for maſter Gill and his Wife, for the ſake of their health, I here publicly aſſert, that they may without any interruption from me, growl, grumble, groan, and grunt; quote texts againſt me; they do not underſtand, ſwear I am an uncircumciſed Philiſtine, a Jew, or a Turk; Nay, he has my full conſent alſo, to amble the ſtreets like a Spaniſh mule, to call out the wickedneſs of others, and his own holineſs, at every corner and in the market place: But at the ſame time, I entreat he would allow the public the liberty of believing or diſbelieving him, and of yielding to the emotions of nature, and indulging themſelves in a fit of laughter,—for it is a juſt privilege, which every man has a right to claim, "to laugh at any thing ridiculous and unnatural."

OWEN SHOURT.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

The Storm of Wind and Rain which came on, on Friday Morning the 8th Inſtant, and continued till 8 or 9 o'Clock at Night, has had very melancholy and terrible Effects in all Places from which we have yet had Opportunity to hear, viz. from Philadelphia to Boſton. On the Land, great Quantities of Corn, Buck-Wheat, Fruit, Fruit and other Trees, Fences, & ſome Houſes were blown down and deſtroyed, as alſo Abundance of Mill-Dams and Bridges, ſo that in many Places, particularly near Philadelphia, travelling was almoſt impracticable, and two Men were drowned in attempting to paſs the Bridges; and we have heard of the following melancholy Accidents on the Water, viz. at Boſton and Parts adjacent, Providence, Newport, and all along the Coaſt, many Veſſels were diſmaſted, driven on Shore or loſt; a great Number of Shalops and ſmall Craft were driven on Shore in Delaware River, alſo a Schooner Capt. Berry, bound to Barbados, a Brig Capt. Moore, from London, bound up, the Ship Hope, Capt. James Robinſon, from Briſtol, (who had cut away her Mizen and Main-Maſts) a Ship Capt. Cox, from Liſbon, a Brig Capt. Weſt, for Jamaica, (who loſt her Maſts, had her Stern beat in and was full of Water, both her Boats were gone, and all the People, who have not ſince been heard of) a Sloop coming up loſt her Maſt; Capt. Gray, in a Sloop for Caſco-Bay, put back into the Capes, with the Loſs of her Jibb, and ſaw a Ship diſmaſted at Anchor a little S. of Cape Henelopen. A Ship ſuppoſed to be the Hope, Capt. John Robinſon, from London, and a Brig unknown, are aſhore at the Capes. An Oyſter Veſſel with 7 People were ſuppoſed to be loſt. From ſome of the People belonging to the Veſſels which were loſt at Barnegat in the late Storm, we have the following Accounts, The Sloop Sally, Capt. Pike, with 4 other Hands, having on board 30 Barrels of Mackrel, and 4000 Cod Fiſh, left Newport the 3d Inſtant; on Friday the 8th, Wind very high at E. N. E. being near Barnegat-Beach, attempted to beat off, but were ſoon driven into the Surf and left to the Mercy of the Winds and Waves; about a Quarter of a Mile South of the Inlet, the Sloop was driven on Shore on the Beach, where two or three Planks ſtarting ſhe ſoon filled with Water and Sand, and a Bank of Sand was driven up againſt her, which cover'd the Deck above two Feet before the People left her; by the Help of their Boat they all got on Shore on the Beach, where the Boat was daſh'd to Pieces, and one poor Man had moſt of his Ribs on one Side broken. They lay on the Beach all Night, and next Morning were taken off and carried aſhore, where the wounded Man, the Capt. and Mate were lodged at the Houſe of one Mr. Chamberlayne, and intended to ſave all they could from the Veſſel: The People loſt every Thing but the Clothes on their Backs.

The Sloop Forgie, Chriſtopher Johnſon, Maſter, who left Edenton, in North-Carolina, the 22d of Auguſt, loaded with Pitch and Turpentine, bound to New-York, about the ſame Time unfortunately arrived off the High-Lands of the Neviſinks, as alſo a fine large black Sloop extremely well found, having a ſquare Topſail, and ſuppoſed to be from the Weſt-Indies. Both theſe Sloops finding it impoſſible to avoid driving on Shore, brought too, within the Breakers at Barnegat, and threw out their Anchors; the large Sloop having a new Cable, made faſt round the Maſt, and at full length, ſeem'd likely to ride out the Gale, but the Cable of the Porgie immediately parting, in wareing ſhe was driven foul of the other Sloop, and thereby loſt her Bowſprit; as ſhe was driving paſt, a Perſon on board the large Sloop was heard to ſay,—*Lord help him, poor Man! he's gone.* The Porgie preſently was driven on the Beach and daſh'd to Pieces, but the People providentially all eſcaped, and ſaved moſt of the Cargo. Soon after they were on Shore, about 6 in the Evening, the Wind ſuddenly ſhifted to N. N. W. and blew a more violent Storm than before, with heavy Rain and Hail. Next Morning there was nothing to be ſeen of the large Sloop, which it is ſuppoſed was driven on the Breakers without her; a ſhort, thick made Negro Man, with a broad Face, pitted with the Small Pox, was ſeen on board her, and after the Storm the Body of ſuch a Negro, and thoſe of 6 white Men, drowned, were taken up on the Shore and buried; the white Men all wore their own Hair, except one, ſuppoſed to be the Captain or Mate, whoſe Head was ſhaven. During the Storm a Brig was ſeen to the Eaſtward, ſtanding S. S. E. A ſmall Sloop was driven on Shore within the Inlet, another with Rails from Brunſwick, and another at Egg-Harbour, all likely to be loſt. Two other Sloops and 2 Schooners it is thought will be got off.

Tueſday Evening, 19th September, 1769

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Jeweller, who was adverti-ſed in Mr. Gaine's Paper of laſt Monday, as a refractory Violater of the Non-Importation Agreement, having ſuperciliouſly perſiſted in his pernicious Deſign, of endangering the Safety of America, by expoſing of his Non-enumerated Goods, &c. for Sale, and that in the moſt daring and contumacious Manner.——The prudent Inhabitants of this City, after having been legally convened, and taking into their diſpaſſionate Conſideration, the fatal Conſequences of the ſaid Richardſon's evil Example; cauſed a Scaffold to be erected in the Common near Liberty-Pole; and a Committee of Gentlemen being appointed to require his Attendance there, in order to ſatisfy the Public relative to his paſt and future Conduct——He accordingly appeared, and after having mounted the Roſtrum, declared that he was extremely ſorry for the Offence which he had given the Community, and aſked Pardon,—promiſing on his Word and Honour, to Store his Goods, and not to perpetrate the like Atrocity in Future.——All which, was done in the Preſence of a large Concourſe of Spectators.—He was afterwards re-conducted with Safety, to the Place from whence he came.

The whole Ceremony was performed with the utmoſt Decorum.

To the Printer, for Publication.

IT is generally thought, that if our Brethren of Boſton, would adopt our Method of proceeding with Delinquents, offending againſt the publick Peace and Welfare of the Province, all America and even Great-Britain, it would have a more powerful Effect in reducing JOHN MEIN, and other ſuch Culprits to Reaſon, than the moſt convincing Arguments that could be uſed.

Septem. 21 1769

TO BE LET, at Mrs. Tanner's, Mill-

In Smith-Street;

TWO genteel Rooms; a Lodging Room, and the Uſe of a Garret and Kitchen if required;——Likewiſe to be diſpoſed of, the Time of a Lad, ſix Years and upwards to come. Alſo,

At the above Place, there is to be ſold cheap,—A choice Collection of Muſic, by the moſt eminent Compoſers, ſuch as Handel. Arne, Corelli, Geminiani, &c. &c. &c. 94 97

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons who are intereſted in the Eſtate of Joſeph Cook, an inſolvent Debtor, to bring in their Accounts, either to Mr. THOMAS PETTIT, or JOHN WARNER, by the Eighteenth Day of the enſuing Month of October, ſo that every Creditor may receive his Dividend 94 94

Mrs. BROCK,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe where ſhe formerly liv'd, into the commodious new Brick Houſe near the City-Hall, which was lately improved by the Widow Graham,—where ſhe keeps the very beſt of neat Wines, and other Liquors; likewiſe Lodgings for Gentlemen and Ladies.——Any who chooſe to Favour her with their Cuſtom, may depend on the very beſt Uſage in her Power. Dinners provided from 12 till 3.

N. B. Any Perſons by ſending, may be ſupplied with Victuals abroad, from 12 to 3 o'Clock 94 97

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY the 16th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-York, a German ſervant man and his wife, their name is George Enger, and Elizabeth his wife, he pretends to be a ſhoemaker, and miner, by trade; the man is about five feet four inches high: Had on when he went away, an old green waiſtcoat, and check trowſers, he has ſhort white hair, thick lips, ſnuffs a good deal; he is about 45 years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, or either of them, in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings them to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, by me HENRY HORNEFFER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. 94 97

POETS CORNER.

Lord H——d's Letter, *Verſified.*

AS I find, my good Lord, by the City Petition
You *carried* to Court from the ſons of Sedition,
A complaint is held forth of *a public defaulter*
Receiving high honours—inſtead of a halter;
And as I am told (tho' I ſcare think it true)
That I am the P-ym-ſter cenſured by you,
My *honour* now ſpurs me the ſecret to know,
From your Lordſhip's own mouth, if it really is ſo.
If your Lordſhip affirms it is true—in reply,
I am ſure Mr. B-k--d will give you the lie;
For tho' ſcoundrels of late were my honour indicting,
He knows it all falſe—I convinc'd him in writing;
He knows they have injured an *innocent* man,
And muſt ſurely oppoſe ſuch a villainous plan.
As I know not your Lordſhip, (that honour I fear
Will ne'er be conferr'd on me while I'm a Peer—
Tho' often, I own, I've held innocent parley,
With ſome of your Court, ſuch as A——n H——y;
He has blood, to be ſure, and not one of the mob,
And for penſion or contract will do an odd job)
But as I'm a ſtranger, pray who could adviſe
You to *carry* the K--g ſuch a parcel of lies?
In the ſpeech which you made at the foot of the throne,
The matter, 'tis clear, you adopt as your own;
For there in plain words the foul charge you aſſiſt,
And boldly declare that the facts do exiſt:
'Tis an injury done me—my honour's not callous,
You have hung my fair fame, as it were, on a gallows.
If the law doesn't tickle your Lordſhip and H——e,
Even beggars and ſhoe-boys my conduct will ſcorn.
Tho' I ſcare know your name, you have *honour*, I'm told,
(And honour, fair honour's ſubſtantial as gold)
You have *juſtice*, 'tis ſaid—(nay, I go by report,
For I never ſaw *them* or your Lordſhip at Court)
If ſo, my good Lord, with theſe virtues at large,
I hope you will clear up the grounds of this charge,
And tell me with plainneſs, without more delay,
Whether I am the raſcal you meant to diſplay.
In my own vindication, I then ſhall diſcloſe
Some truths, which I hope will make friends of my foes;
And *truth* will do this, for, however tradue'd,
I'm as honeſt a F-- as e'er plunder'd a roaſt.

Lord W——'s CARD *to the Lord* M——r *of* L——N, *verſified.*

TO the Lord-M——r of L——n Lord W——
ſends greeting,
And begs to declare, about what he is treating
'Twould yield him high pleaſure to give information,
But the *buſ'neſs* is quite unbecoming his ſtation;
His office—nor gives him the *will* or the *leiſure*
To aſk in *theſe caſes* his Majeſty's pleaſure.
His *ſort*, 'tis well known, lies in *powder* and *ball*;
Not preſenting ſuch *ſquibs* as they make at *Guildhall*.
"Did you ne'er read my letter (that letter d'ye ſee)
"Which I ſent to the *Juſtice?*—what think you of me?
"Do you think I'm the fool to aſſiſt the complaint
"Of murders and bloodſhed, myſelf to attaint!
"No, no, my good Lord, I've more love for my head;
"Tho' others are murder'd—I'd die in my bed."
Petitions are novel—to ears like the—'s,
Addreſſes are far more acceptable things:
But, leſt my Lord M---r, with the Livery united,
Should think their requeſt I have ſcornfully ſlighted,
Be it known to them all that on Thurſdays or Sundays,
Or Fridays or Tueſdays, or Wedneſdays, or Mondays,
From the *Levee* or *Chapel* (his L——p *believes*)
They may wait for the—, who moſt kindly receives
Petitions en paſſant—from all kinds of *thieves*.
Thurſday night. E. G.

A Merchant having occaſion for the ſervice of two years of a young man, (who has been between two and three years in a merchant's compting-houſe) by applying to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, may hear of ſuch a perſon, who will be ſtrongly recommended for his abilites and moral character;—his lodgings and clothes to be found him in conſideration of his ſervices.

New-York, Sept. 13, 1769. 93 96

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14*th*, 1769.

HUghes's Night-School will begin on Monday Evening the 18th Inſtant, and as every Thing which divides the Attention, muſt be an Obſtruction to Improvement—conſequently incompatible with the Deſign of a School—No Kind of Diſorder will be connived at: but an uninterrupted Attendance will be given as the only Means of preſerving due Application. 93 96

RUN-away from the Subſcriber, on Sunday Evening laſt, the 10th Inſtant, A Servant Man, named Robert Tarbitt, born in Paiſley, in Scotland, and ſpeaks much with the Accent of that Country, and has only been about 18 Months in America. He is about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, fair Complection, light brown Hair, which he generally has tied behind, and by trade a Taylor; he carried ſeveral Suits of Clothes with him, particularly a ſhort blue Coat, and a light Sagathie Coat, and black Stocking Breeches;—alſo an Apprentice Lad, named Chriſtopher Angele, born in this City, about 18 Years of Age, ſhort brown curled Hair, pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 3 Inches high; carried with him a ſhort blue Coat, and a Purple Suit of Clothes, and is by trade a Tayler.—Whoever apprehends either of them and ſecures them or either of them, ſo that I may have them or him again, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward for each, beſides all reaſonable Charges.—And I hereby forewarn all Perſons from carrying off, harbouring, or concealing the aforeſaid two Servants, or they muſt expect to anſwer it as the Law directs. 93 96

New-York, Sept. 22. JOHN LABOYTEAUX.

JAMES RIVINGTON,

Bookſeller in Wall-Street, NEW-YORK,

POSSESSED of many inconteſtible Proofs of the wonderful Efficacy of the Midicine herewith adverriſed, preſumes, with the utmoſt Confidence, to recommend it to thoſe who are afflicted with Diſeaſes, occaſioned by Impurities of the Blood, as it cures the moſt inveterate *Scurvy*, *Fiſtula's*, *Leproſy*, *Pimpled Faces*, if ever ſo long ſtanding, *Piles*, old obſtinate *Sores* or *Ulcers*, preventing malignant Humours of every Kind from being thrown upon the *Lungs*, *Liver*, &c. &c.

MAREDANT's ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS.

The Benefit many Perſons of Rank and others have found from the Uſe of them, may be ſeen in printed Accounts to be had of Mr. Rivington. The following Caſe of Lieut. Colonel Joſeph Feyrac, late of his Majeſty's Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, and of Mr. Good, late Surgeon of his Majeſty's Sloop Ferrit, are extracted from them.

The CASE *of* JOSEPH FEYRAC, *Eſq; late Lieutenant-Colonel to his Majeſty's 18th or Royal Regiment of Foot in Ireland, cured by the Uſe of* Maredant's Drops.

To Mr. NORTON, Surgeon.

SIR,

I Have at laſt the very great Pleaſure of acquainting you that I am perfectly recovered from my late Illneſs by taking your Droops, and perſiſting in them ſince the 1ſt of February laſt; as this Remedy muſt be of great Benefit to the Public; in Juſtice to them and to you, I here ſend you the Particulars of my Diſtemper, for the Peruſal of all ſuch, who by going to your Houſe chooſe to be informed of the Certainty of their Effects.

In the Year 1758 and 1759, I was attacked by a violent Scurvy, having no Part free from large Pimples, Scurf or Ulcers, but the Palms of my Hands, my Face and Breaſt, attended by a total want of Appetite, Sleep and Spirits, to ſuch a Degree I was afflicted, that I wiſhed myſelf dead, having followed many different Preſcriptions to no Manner of Purpoſe; From this Situation I was relieved by an old Woman, who undertook to cure me, and accordingly all this was caried off by the Juice of Herbs, preceded by violent Bleedings, followed by Diet-Drinks and outward Applications, when I was to all outward Appearance well for about a Year, but ever ſince I have been ailing without any viſible Signs, being greatly diſtreſſed for Want of Sleep, great Lowneſs of Spirits, and Loſs of Appetite: when about ſixteen Months ſince, I was ſuddenly taken ill with the moſt ſharp and accute Pains in my Back and Side; this was followed by violent Inflammations in my Eyes, ſwelling of Limbs, &c. I kept my Room three Months before I could ſtir, was ſent to Bath, found a bad Effect from the Waters; a Humour after my Sickneſs fell into my Heel, I was ordered to pump, but all to no Purpoſe: at laſt I could neither walk nor ride, when I was adviſed to bliſter it, and half a Pint of the moſt corroſive Matter came out, but was thirty Days a healing on Account of a violent Scorbutic Habit the Surgeon then ſaw I was in; as ſoon as healed I went out, but returned Home with my Leg greatly inflamed, not able to ſtand upon it or kneel, I was then kept in Poltices for a Month from my Knee to my Heel before I could walk, I then to all Appearance was outwardly well, but ſtill low in Spirits, want of Appetite, Sleep, &c. It happened then that I read your Advertiſement in the Bath Papers, and making the ſtricteſt Enquiry on the Spot, of Mr. *Attwood's* Cure, I found it atteſted by every one there: I came to London the latter End of January laſt, have taken your Drops ever ſince the 1ſt of February, a Week after I began, it drove out the Humour in the Small of my Leg, and in different Parts from the Heel to ſomewhat beneath the Calf, and upon the Back of both my Hands: the Matter that came out of my Leg was ſo corroſive that the Cloth that was on when waſh'd became full of Holes, the Matter or Spots could not be waſh'd out, but burnt the Piece out; this Humour has gradually come out, cruſted and then peel'd of, and has ſlowly decreaſed in Violence until it came to meer Water, and is now perfectly healed; my Hands were ſhocking to the Sight, but dry'd by Degrees, then peel'd off, more came out and went off in like Manner ſucceſſively, but have been well long ſince, and I am now well recovered, my Strength is returned, my Spirits good, my Stomach the ſame, and Sleep well; in ſhort, I thought myſelf ſo bad as obliged me to leave the Service, deſpairing entirely of a perfect Recovery.

I am, Sir, Your very obliged humble Servant,
JOSEPH FEYRAC,
in good Health, Aug. 14, 1768.

SIR, *London, Feb.* 17, 1769.

I Have the Pleaſure to acquaint you that I have taken of your valuable Drops, which have entirely cured me of a dangerons and obſtinate Fiſtula, I have been afflicted with ſince Sept. 1767. I have not the leaſt Objection to your making this Public, as it may be the Means of doing Service to the Community in general.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,
JOHN GOOD.
Late Surgeon to his Majeſty's Sloop Ferrit.

☞ Any Perſon doubtful of the Efficacy of this Medicine, may (by applying to Mr. RIVINGTON, where theſe Drops are ſold in Bottles at Fourteen Shillings each) be fully convinced of their good Effects, by being referred to People of Credit, who have been cured of the Leproſy, Scurvy, Ulcers, the Evil, Fiſtulas, Piles, long-continued Inflammations of the Eyes, and every other Diſorder ariſing from a Foulneſs in the Blood. They may be taken in any Seaſon, without the leaſt Inconvenience or Hindrance of Buſineſs. They alſo perfect Digeſtion, and amazingly create an Appetite. 93 96

New-York, Sept. 13, 1769.

RUN away from his lodgings at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, rigger and corker, at the Ship-yards in this city, a man, who called himſelf John Gibbs, and ſaid he was a doctor. He ſtole from the ſubſcriber and carried off with him, a ſailor's new cotton red and white jacket with ſleeves, a pair of blue and white ſtriped trowſers, check ſhirt, and a conſiderable ſum of money. He is a very tall ſmooth faced man, has a fair complection, dark brown hair, long noſe, full eye, ſpeaks thick, and broad Scotch; had on a black waiſtcoat, white thread ſtockings, and a blue ſurtout coat, and had much the appearance of a gentlemen.——Whoever takes up and delivers me, or ſecures the ſaid thief, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble.

93 96 *JOHN JOSEPH.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout, genteel, likely, well-limb'd, young Negro Man, 24 Years of Age, brought up on a Farm, and can do all Manner of Work thereon, and ſold only becauſe the Owner has too many on ſo ſmall a Place. Enquire of Evert Bancker, jun. near the Royal Exchange. 93 96

BY Order of his Worſhip John Hunt, Eſq, Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Council of the Borough Town of Weſtcheſter: Public Notice is hereby given, that on the laſt Tueſday in October next, there will be held a Fair in the ſaid Borough Town of Weſtcheſter; and there will be expoſed to Sale, all Sorts of Creatures, ſuch as Horſes, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry Sorts of Goods; the ſame to begin at 10 o'Clock of ſaid Day, and to continue for the Space of three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Another Fair to be held in ſaid Borough Town of Weſt Cheſter, the 2d Tueſday in May next, and to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Theſe Fairs to be held according to Charter.

Borough Town of Weſtcheſter, Sept. 5*th*, 1769. 93 96

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe that are indebted to the Eſtate of Meſſr. Farrel and Lynott, that they diſcharge the ſame to Thomas Shipboy, Merchant in Albany or Joſeph Greſwold Diſtiller, in New-York (Aſſignees to the ſaid Eſtate) before the ſeventeenth Day of October next, otherwiſe their Accounts will be delivered in to the Hands of an Attorney, to ſue for the ſame; and all thoſe that have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to deliver their Accounts properly atteſted to the ſaid Aſſignees by the 17th of October next, as a Dividend will be made that Day betwee the Hours of 10 and 12 o' Clock, in the Forenoon, at the Widow Wragg's, near the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, New-York.

N. B. A ſingle Man, capable of managing a Farm, and can be well recommended, may hear of Employ, by Greſwold in Pearl Street.

JOHN MORTON,

At his Store in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, has for Sale,

FUrniture checks,
¼, yard wide, and ⅞ yard and ¼ cotton & linen ditto
Iriſh linen from 2s. to 10s. per yard
Coarſe and fine sheeting
Osnabrigs and dowlas
Garlix, laggings and chilloes
Toweling
Rolls, and buckram
Stamp'd cambric handkerchiefs
Souſee, and check linen and cotton ditto
Spotted red and white, and blue and white ditto
Flower'd and plain lawn do.
Silk romalls and bandanoes
Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats
Perſians, taffeties and farſenets
Paduſoy, ducape, luteſtring mantua and armoſine ſilks
Black, white, drab, green, crimſon and ſky coloured ſattins and peelongs
Flower'd ſattins, and figur'd modes
Flower'd gauze
Black catgut
Curtain and binding callicoes
Callicoes, chintzes, & cottons
Cotton gowns and counterpanes
Fine and coarſe cambries and lawns
Bed bunts and ticking
Mens laced hats
Mens and boys caſtor and felt do.
Mohair and ſewing ſilk of all colours
Flemiſh, Scotch, and Nun's thread
Darning and ſtitching do.
Shaded crewels and bobbin
Apron and cap capes
Wriſtband and broad do.
Quality and ſhoe binding
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes
Superfine, middling, and low priced blue, green, brown, drab, Tyrian, and pompadour broad cloths
Naps and coatings of various colours
Bath rugs, herſies, and half-thicks
Red and blue penniſtons
Green and red baize
Black everlaſting
Crimſon Aurora
Red, yellow, white and ſpotted ſwanſkins and flannels
Scarlet, blue, green, black, and brown callimancoes, durants and tammies
Croſs bar'd and plain camblets and ſtuffs
Thickſets
Scotch plaids
Silk and Iriſh camblets
Flower'd do.
Venetian and Iriſh poplins
White and colour'd jeans, and fuſtians,
Flower'd, plain, and corded dimities
Black crape, bombazine and grazette
Silk and worſted breeches patterns
Knee garters and trimmings
Mens and womens velvet
Worſted and hair pluſh
Wilton, Scotch and liſting carpets
Bed ſide, entry, and ſtair do.
Mens black and white ſilk gloves, ditto buck and ſhammy do.
Womens, maids, and girls, ſilk, worſted, kid, and lamb gloves and mitts
Mens ſilk worſted, thread, and cotton, rib'd and plain hoſe, gauze do. for under ſtockings
Womens black worſted, white ſilk, thread & cotton hoſe
Wax-work,—kings, queens, and princes
Blue feathers
A great variety of plain and figur'd ſattin, paduſoy and luteſtring ribbons
Broad and narrow love do.
Hat trimmings
Open edge ribbon
Black and white lace
Blond and cap do.
Skeleton and cap wire
Pearl necklaces, faſhionable fans, pincuſhing trunks
Barbers trimmings
Sealing wax, wafers,
Ink powder, quills
Letter files
Pewter ink ſtands
Shirt buttons and wires
Knives and forks, cutteaus,
Penknives, razors, ſciſſars
Children's knives, handſaws,
Iron ſquares
Lathing and carpenters hammers, files of all ſorts
Plane irons, augers, gouges, chiſſels, firmers, ſhoemakers articles, carpenters and coopers tools, deſk furniture, and many other articles of ironmongery
Tin and roll plates
Common and caſt ſteel
Frying pans
4d, 8d, 12d, 20d, 24d, and 30d, nails
Gilt frame looking glaſſes,
Dreſſing glaſſes, and
Swingers
Alſo, a large aſſortment of China, uſeful and ornamental, together with a parcel of Queen's, or yellow ware.

The particulars of which would be too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. The ſaid MORTON has a complete ſet of boults, &c. for cleaning flax ſeed, to diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms. 92 95

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1394

[THURSDAY, September 21, 1769.]

NEW-YORK, September 11.

A Philosophical Description of COMETS.

COMETS by all our *Modern Philosophers*, are said to be *Opake, Compact, fixed and durable Substances*;—Sir Isaac Newton was of this Opinion, notwithstanding he computed the Heat of the prodigious periodical *Comet*, that appeared in 1680, when in its Perihelion, or least Distance from the *Sun*, to be *Two Thousand Times hotter than red hot Iron*;—the Length of the *Tail* of the same *Comet*, after its Perihelium, was computed to be *Eighty Millions of English Miles*;—*the Tails of Comets, are rarefied Smoke, or Steam, from the Heat of their Nucleus*; and from the *Light of the Sun*, passing thro' their *large Dense Atmospheres*;—the *Ancients* considered them as *erratic Suns or wandering Stars*; they apprehended, *and with strong Reason*, that no opake Substance, could firmly sustain such an amazing Degree of Heat, as they must necessarily meet in their Perihelium. The stated Period of the above *remarkable Comet*, is *Five Hundred and Seventy Five Years*, and it recedes above *Eleven Thousand and Two Hundred Million of Miles from the Sun in its Aphelion, or greatest Distance*; consequently it must there be inconceivably cold. Mr. Whiston, has wrote his Opinion, in his *Astronomical Principles of Religion*, that *Comets* are so many *Hells*, to punish the *Damned*, perpetual Vicissitudes of intolerable *Heat and Cold*;—*most Philosophers* agree that *Comets* are a Part of the *Mosaick Creation*, as well as the *Planets*;—many *eminent Philosophers* have hitherto esteemed *Comets* as Prodigies; and in their grand Revolutions, that they are Ominous of future Events; for the *largest Comets* appeared in the Time of the Murder of Julius Cæsar;—in the Time of the Emperor Nero;—just before the Destruction of Jerusalem;—and during the Inter-Regnum in England, at the Time of Protector Cromwell, &c.——All large Comets, and those *whose Path leads near to the Sun*, must indubitably have a most prodigious extensive *Planetary Influence*, &c.——Even the very Form of a *Comet's Tail*, was anciently and generally spoken on as Ominous;—as Emblematical;—as a Bunch of Rods, to strike and punish a People with *Foreign or Civil Wars*;—with *Famine or Pestilence*, &c.—or, effectually to scourge *and shake severely* some Obstinate, Arbitrary, Bloody, Tyrannical Rulers, in ther *Jurisdictions* with great Convulsions and grand Revolutions, &c.

The Hypothesis of *prurality of Worlds*, seems extremely rational, for the Number of *Suns or fixed Stars*, are continually increasing, according to the Goodness of *Telescopes*, they are innumerable; and as God has made nothing in vain, it seems highly probable, that they give *Light and Heat* to Millions upon Millions of habitable Worlds; and as the Orbits, or Path of the *Comets*, generally crosses the Orbits of these *numberless Worlds*, it must certainly render 'em *extremely dangerous*, to some of them, especially in their *Recess from the Sun*, when they have acquired *a Degree of Heat intense beyond Conception*.

The *Comets*, as well as the *Planets*, always describe equal Areas in equal Times; consequently in their Approach to the *Sun*, their Process or Motion is continually increasing till they arrive at their Perihelia, and as constantly decreasing in Motion till they arrive at their Aphelia;—the Nucleus, *or Body of Comets*, generally move foremost towards their Perihelia; and their *Tails* foremost, towards their Aphelia;—*The annexed Observations* * (which are the most familiar for Use, and are all that I could hitherto effectually take, of the Risings, in *apparent Time*, of the present most remarkable Comet, and which Times are correspondent exactly with its *Latitudes and Longitudes*, as delineated and rectified on a *Celestial Globe*,) will clearly exhibit by Inspection, *that its Velocity in Motion*, increases proportionably in an amazing Degree of Rapidity; and notwithstanding the general faint Appearance of its *Body and Tail*, we may now certainly conclude that it is travelling very swiftly towards the *Sun*, in an *Easterly Direction*;—it is undoubtedly a very great Comet, *whose Nucleus and Tail at this Time*, is a little obscured by the increasing Light of the *Moon*, and is also generally involv'd *in a Kind of Mist*, (or more properly speaking, *it is the uncommon Density of its Atmosphere*) which in some Measure disperses at certain Times, and shows the *Comet itself*, larger in Diameter, than any *Planet*, *or Star* of the first Magnitude; this *Comet* becomes invisible to us (*for the present*) on Thursday the 14th Instant, when it will rise cosmically, or nearly with the *Sun*; but we may expect its *Apparation* again, at its Heliacal and Achronycal Appearance before the End of the Month, *and that before it performs its* Revolution about the Sun.

*In New-York, near *King's-College*, on——

			Apparent Time.		
—Friday Even. 1st Sept. 1769, *this Comet rose at*	-	-	11	43	0
—Saturday Even. 2d,	-	Cloudy,	-	-	-
—Sunday Night 3d,	-	at	12	3	0
—Monday Night 4th,	-	at	12	17	30
—Tuesday Night 5th,	-	at	12	36	0
—Wednesday Night 6th,	Cloudy		-	-	-
—Thursday Night 7th,	Ditto		-	-	-

The Path of the *Comet* on the *Celestial Globe*, when it is rectified *to the above given Time of its Rising*, is a little to the *Northward of the three Stars*, in *Orion's Belt*.

Sept. 8. 1769. S. Sp. Skinner.

BOSTON, September 11.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS I have full evidence that *Henry Holton, Charles Paxton, William Burch* and *John Robinson*, Esquires, have frequently and lately treated the character of all true *North Americans* in a manner that is not to be endured, by *privately* and *publickly* representing them as *Traitors* and *Rebels*, and in a general combination to revolt from Great Britain. And whereas the said *Henry, Charles, William* and *John*, without the least provocation or colour, have represented me by name as inimical to the rights of the crown, and disaffected to his Majesty, to whom I annually swear and am determined at all events to bear true and faithful allegiance, for all which general, as well as personal abuse and insult, satisfaction has been personally demanded, due warning given, but no sufficient answer obtained. These are therefore humbly to desire the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his principal Secretaries of State, particularly my Lord of Hillsborough, the Board of Trade and all others whom it may concern, or who may condescend to read this, not to pay any kind of regard to any of the abusive misrepresentations of me or my country that may be transmitted by the said *Henry, Charles, Will* and *John*, or their confederates, for they are no more worthy of credit than those of Sir Francis Bernard of Nettleham, Bart. or any of his *cabal*, which cabal may be well known from the papers in the house of commons, and at every great office in England.

JAMES OTIS.

Messieurs Edes and Gill,

Please to insert the inclosed copy of a letter to me from the collector, with the observations, and you will oblige your friend, JAMES OTIS.

"SIR,

WHEN you first informed me of your dissatisfaction at an expression, wherein your name happens to be mentioned in an *official* report from me *as collector* of this port to the *board of customs*, I then declared to you that I had no intention or design by that expression, to cast any personal reflection or censure upon you, which declaration as above, I now confirm under my hand, and to which I shall add, that so far from intending any harm to you by that mention of your name, I shall be sorry if any detriment should happen to you by that means. I am, Sir your humble servant,

Boston, Aug. 11, 1769. *Jos. Harrison.*

Mr. Harrison is too contemptible in my opinion to take any further notice of at present, than to declare, that I think him if not a very wicked, yet a very weak old man. To charge a person by name as inimical to the crown, and then give it under hand that no reflection was meant, is either lying or a mark of superannuation. As to official reports, my charge against Mr. Harrison was not confin'd to them? Had it been, he had no right to use my name in his official reports, unless I obstruct him in his office, which he knows I never did.—The commissioners too are far gone in the doctrine of *official reports*. And it seems to be a current opinion among them, that the most infamous slander imaginable, handed into their board, and sworn to, no matter by whom, nor before what justice, is sufficient to support a memorial to the Treasury or Parliament. It is strange considering the frequent conferences and communications between those able lawyers, Gov. Hutchinson, Judge Autchmuty, the Attorney-General, Jonathan Philanthrop, and the Commissioners, these have not learnt law enough to know they have no right to scandalize their neighbours.——'Tis strange that Mr. Robinson, even in his Welch clerkship, could not find out that if he "*officially*" or in any other way misrepresents me, I have a natural right, if I can get no other satisfaction to break his head. None but such superlative blockheads as H. Holton, C. Paxton, W. Burch, and J. Robinson, could think gentlemen amenable to them, unless they hold under them.

J. OTIS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. *Otis* to his Council.

Gentlemen.

BESIDES the action of defamation against sir Francis Bernard, of Nettleham, Bart. I had it in contemplation to pursue the same method against *Hulton, Paxton, Burch* and *Robinson*, for the many unprovoked and unparallelled falsehoods they have uttered, written and published of me; but on more mature deliberation desire that no steps towards a process of that kind may be taken, at least for the present. 1. For that I ever had a general aversion to actions of this kind. Every man's character is good or bad: If good, such action will not make it better: If bad, no such action can mend it. 2. On a more careful perusal of the papers and publications in my power, and duly considering the characters of the above Five, I cannot in my conscience think either their tongues or their pens any slander. 3. On the contrary, I have ever had the pleasure to find, that in full proportion to the malice and detraction of those and the rest of the *Cabal*, my reputation has been more firmly established in the opinion of those with whom I wish to stand well at home and abroad. 4. Should I recover ever so high damages at law, I know of nothing to restrain them from paying them out of the public Chest, which money extorted as it is, I desire not to touch. 5. It is absolutely impossible that I should take a penny from a man in this way, after an acknowledgment of his error. The *Cabal* therefore are at liberty, if they please, to remonstrate, memorial and lease-make against me forever: and I can devise no other chastisement for their impudence, nor get any other satisfaction for their insolence than what an action of defamation will give me, I shall rest as easy as possible.

Your's, JAMES OTIS.

A Cronopolitico Quere, for the Solution of the Cabal.

HOW long might some half a Dozen or half a Score pitiful Pensioners on *Edenburgh* or *Dublin* rationally expect to live, after a full Detection that they were without the least Colour of Truth continually writing to London, that Scotland and Ireland were not only on the Point of a general Revolt, but in actual *Rebellion*?

ADVERTISEMENT.

FROM a regard to *truth*, and to the *character* of a *true soldier*, whose *honour*, is ever *justly dearer* to him than *life*: It is with pleasure I take this first opportunity *voluntarily* and *freely* to DECLARE, in the most *open* and *unreserved* as well as *public manner*, that in the *premeditated, cowardly* and *villainous* attempt of *John Robinson, Commissioner*, and his *confederates*, last week, to *assassinate* me, I have not the least reason to *think*, or even *suspect*, that any *officer* or *officers*, either of the *army* or *navy*, were *directly* or *indirectly* concerned in so *foul a deed*, except a *well known petty commander* of an armed *schooner*, of about 4 *swivels*, who if fame for once tells truth, swore last year that this whole *Continent* was in open *Rebellion*.

JAMES OTIS.

BOSTON, September 11.

To the PRINTERS.

The anoymous account published in the Massachusetts Gazette of last Thursday, being a very gross misrepresentation of the quarrel which happened at the British coffee-house between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Otis on the preceding Tuesday evening, wherein the character of the spectators is impeached greatly to their dishonour. I think it necessary to set that affair in a clear and just light for the information of the public. Mr. Robinson having received a public affront from Mr. Otis, proceeded to take public satisfaction of him in the open coffee-house, for which I don't find him condemned by any man acquainted with the custom of the world in such cases; but instead of attacking Mr. Otis abruptly, they had a short conversation together, both standing, and after Mr. Otis had come round the table, Mr. Robinson attempted to take him by the nose, which is a kind of indignity generally used on such occasions.——The discipline of the stick, next ensued, during which Mr. Otis received many very heavy blows on his head, and one particularly on the forehead, that instantly produced a copious discharge of blood. Several persons then interfered in behalf of Mr. Otis, one of whom laid hold of Mr Robinson, tore his coat, and wrested his stick from him, but through the interposition of the company fair play was soon restored, and a ring formed, when a brisk manual exercise followed, which ended greatly to the disadvantage of Mr. Otis, who was carried off by his friends, and Mr. Robinson went out at the Street door. Not a single jota is here advanced that cannot be attested, and there are about 20 Gentlemen,

many of whom are inhabitants of this town, and others, strangers, that can prove, that neither sword, cudgel, or other edged weapon whatever was even drawn, nor the least foul play offered Mr. Otis, (for were the words Kill him I once heard during the whole engagement.—Several Gentlemen can also testify that they saw Mr. Robinson give Mr. Otis the blow before mentioned, on his forehead, which has been reported to be the cut of an edged weapon. If Mr. Otis could recollect himself, he must allow the justice of this representation. Mr. Robinson did not stand in need of any assistance, his superiority over his antagonist was such, that he did not receive one blow from him.

Should the Author of that exaggerated account think proper to avow it, it will be expected that he make known his name; as I then shall mine. And in that case, that the truth of this relation may be incontestibly established, the depositions of the Company will be procured and made public.

A BYE-STANDER.

We hear from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, That a very melancholy Affair happened there; the general Report of it is as follows, Mr. George Henderson, a young Gentleman of this Town being there, applied to one Capt. Pearson, for five or six Guineas which he had lent him some Time before when in England. Capt. Pearson told him he would wait upon him in a Day or two, with the Money: The Day following, being Friday, Mr. Henderson meeting with an Acquaintance, Capt. Cavenaugh, formerly Master of the Nova-Scotia Packet, when in the Merchant's Service, informed him of what Capt. Pearson had promis'd; Capt. Cavenaugh, it is said, advised him to take out a Writ, which was accordingly served; whereupon Capt. Pearson applied to Mr. Henderson in the Evening, and told him that he tho't he was ill-us'd.—Mr. Henderson reply'd that he had been advised to it by his Friend, who was then present in the Room; Capt. Cavenaugh denied his giving such Advice: To which Mr. Henderson turned to him, and said he was surprized, and that he never knew him before to carry two Faces under one Hat. Capt. Cavenaugh highly resented this, and struck Mr. Henderson with his Fist under his Ribs, and repeated his Blows, although he was told by Mr. Henderson, he had enough, and that he had received his Death Wound.—A young Woman in the House hearing the Noise called out in the Street for Help, when several Persons came in, and rescued Mr. Henderson, A Doctor was sent for, who declared the Stroke to be mortal: Mr. Henderson lingered until Sunday Evening about 8 o'Clock, and then departed this Life. The Inhabitants suspecting Capt. Cavenaugh would go off, made Search for him, he was taken, and by Authority committed to Gaol.

Left out last Week for want of Room.

LONDON, July 5.

On Sunday last one of the Turnham-Green coachmen was drowned.—He had in the morning used the horses with great severity; and a gentleman, who was his passenger in the morning, reprehended him for it, and said that he supposed the horses were not his own, by his using them so ill; to which he brutishly replied, that they were his own, and that he would treat them as he liked.—When the gentleman came to take coach at Kew-bridge in the evening, he was told that the man whom he had reproved in the morning was drowned, and was induced to step and look at him.—We have not learnt whether he fell into the river by accident, or whether he stripped and went in; but we suppose he was drunk.

The building of a Winter-Kanelagh, or Pantheon, in Oxford-road, which for this month past has been carried on with incredible briskness, is now likely to be interrupted by the gentlemen of the law, the proprietors of this public undertaking having encroached upon a party-wall belonging to a certain Alderman's estate close adjoining: so that, if this dispute cannot be compromised without foolishly and obstinately running blindfold into Westminster Hall, this spirited undertaking may fall to the ground, as an Irishman would say, before it is built up.

Copy of the Letter from Mr. O—— to Mr. WILKES, carried by Mr. HORNE, to the latter in the year 1765, soon after Mr. O—— came into the Treasury along with the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM, &c.

Ember Court, Sept. 21, 1765.

My dear old friend,

HAVING been most shamefully silent to you during the remainder of an opposition which did honour to every man concerned in it, and to the credit of which you so much contributed, I now begin my correspondence with you, at my first entering into office with and under an administration whose principles I hope and believe will authorize your giving equal support to, in their very different situation, if they did not, as I know they do, revere and hold sacred those *sentiments*, they avowed during the two last years, and in abhorrence those vile and detestable *ones* of persecution and injustice, by which the public were so injured in your person, I should be ashamed of what I am now proud of—bearing the small share I do among them. Public marks of this as well as private ones, I hope will soon take place.

Honest Humphry has dined with me here to-day, and we have just drank your health, as we have often done. Honest as he is, I never felt him more so than your last letter to him, which he has just now shewed me, has made him appear to me, in having done justice to my very sincere and constant regards to and admiration of you. Every word of this letter of your's dated the 26th of August from Geneva) I subscribe to, and think and presuade myself the completion of your patriot, not *selfish* wishes (for such they are not) will soon appear among many other proofs of integrity, steadiness, and virtue in the present Ministry, and of their being as inimical as ever to these whom they have been long opposing, for having acted contrary to all these principles.

Your friend Mrs. Onslow, has been enjoying with us in infinite mirth your last specimens of notes on different parts of *great* Churchill's works, viz. Hogarth—Talbot—and the scoundrel bishop. They are specimens indeed of your amazing wit and abilities; and when he has more of them, he has promised me a copy.

Believe me, my dear John, your mentioning me as you do, gratifies my pride, as it will always do to shew myself your friend and humble servant. I was always so as a public and a private man. Our good friend Humphry and I are at this moment in your service, and from us both you shall soon hear, particularly as to the contents of your letter of the 26th. I beg you to believe me, what I most truly and affectionately am,

Your faithful and humble servant,

GEO. ONSLOW.

P. S. Postpone your judgment till you hear again from me, on what I lament as much as you can do, and think of as you do——Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple's being not in employment.

From the London General Evening Post.

Boston, May 12. The lenity of Parliament has encouraged the people, who call themselves the Sons of Liberty, to insult and abuse every body who don't fall into their sentiments: if the troops had not been here this winter, and even now, there would have been nothing but pulling down houses, and, I believe, assassinations. Numbers of people who did not import this spring, are determined to do it in the fall.

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

REMOVED from the house where he lived, two doors below Mr. Grove Bend's, to the house wherein Dr. Farquar lived in Wall-street, near the Merchant's Coffee-House, —sells for cash on the lowest terms.

GAUZES, muslins, lawns, catguts, gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, sattins for cloaks, and gowns; sarsnets, peelongs and modes, very cheap laces of all sorts, trimmings for gowns and cloaks; Barcelona sarsnets; silk and linen handkerchiefs; threads and cottons of all sorts, sewing silks and needles; bobbins and tapes, nonsopretties and ferrits, stay trimmings, flowered lawn aprons, Dutch lace, stay laces all sorts, skeleton and skein wire, beautiful striped and figur'd lutestrings, turbans, muffs and tippets; all sorts of garnet, French and India pearl necklaces and ear-rings; gloves of all sorts, fans, sarsnet and stuff quilted petticoats, tortoise-shell, horn, and ivory combs; ostrich feathers, all sorts of Italian and French flowers, ribbonds of all sorts; velvet collars, pins, silk stockings, French quilting and flower'd dimity; tooth powder and brushes, stuffs and tingle lutestrings, pocket knives, pocket books, combs in cases, copper plate linens and cottons for gowns, boys and girls caps and hats, scarlet and black cloaks and cardinals, with all sorts of ready made millenary goods; many of the above articles will be sold at a *cent.* 92 95

TO BE SOLD, BY
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store near the Ferry-Stairs;

BROAD-cloths; Bath and common coatings, frizes, fearnought, bear-skins, forrest cloths, callimancoes, shalloons, durants, tammies, camblets; mens worsted hose, silk and cotton gowns, threads, an assortment of buttons, garlix, Turky burdets; Irish linen, Manchester velvets, counterpanes, worsted plush, writing paper of all sorts; shoe and knee buckles, knitting pins, looking glasses; 6 by 8 window glass, two and three thread twine, grindstons, marble chimney pieces and squares; heart and club steel, deck nails, sheathing nails; white wash, hand and shoe brushes, pimento, ginger, cotton; Congo and bohea tea, Teneriffe wine, New-York rum, brandy and geneva, in cases and casks, fine and common cordials in cases, and a parcel of choice deer-skins. 92 95

WHereas I was appointed Inspector of Pot and Pearl-Ash this present Year, and by a former Act of Assembly, passed in the Year 1766, and to continue in full Force till the Year 1770, That every Manufacturer or original Owner of any Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash, made for Sale, shall, upon each Cask or Vessel, in which such Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash shall be packed, cause the same to be branded with the first Letter of his Christian Name, and with his Sirname at length, as also the Name, of the Town or District in which such Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash was made, under the Penalty of £. 5.——I do hereby give Notice, to all the Makers of Pot and Pearl-Ash, that as there has lately been several Parcels sent to this City, without the Maker's Name, &c. being branded upon the Casks; That from this Time forward, I shall not put my Brand upon the Casks of Pot-Ash or Pearl-Ash, unless they are branded as the Act of Assembly directs. ISAAC SEARS.

New-York, 28th Aug. 1769. 91 94

NEW-YORK, Sept. the 6th, 1769.

PETER VIANY,

Continues to teach MUSIC, FENCING and DANCING, at Mrs. Hays's, opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, near the Exchange.

HE proposes to open his public Dancing School, on the first Monday of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.——He teaches Ladies and Gentlemen, in private, either at his school, or at their own houses.

As he teaches in the style of the best masters in Europe, and their manner is discoverable in his schoolars (tho' but few of them have yet had time to be perfected in their minuets) he makes no doubt of being honoured with the farther protection and countenance of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have hitherto employed him. 92 95

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Opposite the Oswego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will sell as cheap, for ready Cash, as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Calimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, sewing Silk, Twist and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue, red and Cloth coloured, six Quarter Naps, yard wide Forrest Knaps, Kersey, Penniston & Half-thicks, spotted Ruggs, striped & rose Blankets, white, yellow, red, striped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Duffils, plain and spotted Swan-skin, Worsted Stockings, yd. and yd and 3 8th Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Sheeting, German and Irish Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Persians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, striped and plain broad Camblets, Irish Camblets, black Bombazine, best Irish Poplins of different Colours, three, four and six Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlasting, broad black Russel, besides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Also, Best refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Bick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Rasps, German, blister'd and figure of 3 Steel, American faggot and blister'd do Sheet-Iron, best Gun-Barrels and Locks, best Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Sash Saws, Mill and Cross-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chisels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Brass Kettles, best double-gilt Pinchbeck Buckles, at prime Cost, Brass Candlesticks, Coffee pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards &c. &c.

Likewise, Best Bohea Tea, Muscovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve. Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Testaments, Psalm and other Dutch Books as usual.

Also, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates, or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; square Iron Stoves for Work-shops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Pot ash Kettles, and Sugar boylers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and smaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be superior to English Hammers, besides many other Articles in the cast Way, that may be made to any Pattern that shall be left at the Foundery, or at my House.

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces,
Blue cloth for womens wear,
Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks
Blue and red strouds
Striped blankets
6-4 grey frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and forrest cloths
Fearnoughts of all colours
Bearskin and coating
Blue kersey, shalloons
Everlastings, drawboys
Blue drab cloth
Figured Ermins,
Durants and callimancoes
Irish and German linens
Printed and penciled furniture callicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other callicoes
Fancy ground chintzes
Irish sheeting
Three-quarter dowlas
Black China taffaties
Narrow Persians
Peelongs and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns
Packet do.
Buckram
Bedbunts and Flanders tick
Cravats
Manchester velvets
Worsted plush
Ribbons and gimps
Quality and shoe binding
Gartering, tapes
Whitechapel, common and darning needles
Plain and figured silk mitts and gloves
Linen handkerchiefs
Links, buckles
Thread, buttons, twist, silk, and hair
Fans and knee garters
Cotton romals
Girls and maids purple mitts
Womens black shammy mitts and gloves
Mens shammy gloves
Mens single and double striped worsted caps
Mens cotton German Town caps
Mens grey ribb'd knit stockings
Mens and womens worsted stockings
Ivory and horn combs
Ink powder
Black, crow, cloth and light coloured sewing silk
Striped and figured stuffs and duroys
Striped camblets
Irish camblets
Broad, blue, and brown camblets for cloaks
Serges or long ells
Pillows and jeans
best wool cards
Scotch snuff in blad ders
Some felt hats and sailor's caps.

N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl ashes, and bees-wax. 92 5

For LONDON,

And to sail with all convenient Speed,

The Fine New Ship BRITANNIA
THOMAS MILLER,
COMMANDER;

HAving two thirds of her Cargo already engaged, and has Elegant and roomly Accommodations in the Cabbin for Twelve Passengers only, for Freight or Passage, apply to Reade and Yates, or said Commander.

New-York, August 17. 89 —

WHereas in February last, by Consent and Agreement of all Parties, Barbara Yough and her Husband parted, and I took her to live with me, becoming Security to her Husband, that she should not run him in Debt, And whereas after living with me till Monday the 24th Instant, she without any just Cause of Complaint, has left me, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt, these are therefore to warn all Persons not to trust or entertain her on my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Departure from me. This 30th of August, 1769. (91 94) JOHN RANDEKER.